TEW-YORK and ERIE RAILEOAD -Passenger

gain and size for Dunkirk. MAIL at 2 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate same MAIL at 2 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate same size matched any scattering and proceed the coast morning sewers Namuelannia and Corning, and proceed the coast morning according to the Dunkirk Scattering and Scattering Scatterin

EW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD

rot set Bridgsport; the SP M at Stamford. Nerwalls it the SP M at Norwalk and Bridgsport reter and Norwalk.—Special Accommodation trains at 6.15 P. M. for Norwalk; and at 1.30 and 4.10 P. M. for

and disdistance. Institute and open and the officers, for only on meeting the Montelle and Montreal Accommodation trains of the New Hirsen, Hartford, and Spring diread—At 11.39 A. M. and S. P. M. leas Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-leas Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-leas Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-leas Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-leas Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-leas Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-leas Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-leas Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-leas Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-leas Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-lease Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-lease Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-lease Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-lease Bailread—At 5 and 11.39 A. M. Accommodation to New-lease Bailread—At 5 and 5 and

Botels. New-Haven July, 1853. GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Sapt.

DUFFALO and NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD via
New-York and Eile Railroad to HORNELS-VILLE, thence
BUFFALO direct. Trans. seare from first of Donnest as follows:
4 A. M. Buffalo Expenses. Thomash to 13 source 30 outstains, will
thomoge of cam or beggers. In time for sections on Like.

4 A. M. Mart. Taxim.—Suppose at all mestices.

5 P. M. Expenses Trains.—Arrives at Bolisho et 9.12 A. M.

Fickets at No. 1 Courtlands.-t. and at foot of Donnest.

W. C. Tallemanne. Aspen. No. 1 Courtlands.-t.

TIDECON. DIVIEW D. AT U. CA. T.

TIDECON. DIVIEW D. AT U. FOAL.

Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Channers, Ganal, Christopher, 13th and 31st-ra, RUNDAY TRAINS from Canal-at at 7.30 A.M. for Poughsceptie and at 9th M. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

BUNDAD FRENGH. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—On and after THURSDAY, August 18, 1955, the Poughscept.

TOLEDO, NORWALK and CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD-Ferming, in connection with the Michigan Southern Northern Ircians, the Lass Shore, and Cieveland and Pittaburgh roads, the only entire Salirond Line between the East and West— bert and most expeditions route between Eastern cities, Chicage St. Lovis.

The test and most expeditions route between Eastern cities, Chicage and St. Louis.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 16, Passenger Trains will leave daily (Bundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVE TOLEDO.

Accommodation at 9 10 A. M. stopping at all stations.
Day Express at 3 15 P. M., stopping only at Fremont, Bellevue, Monoperille and Norwells.

Night Express at 1 15 P. M., stopping only at Fremont, Bellevue, Monoperille and Norwells.

LEAVE CLEVELAND.

Day Express at 7 10 A. M., stopping only at Norwells, Monroeville, Bellevue and Fremont.

Accommediation at 16 A. M., stopping only at Oberlin, Norwelk, Monroeville, Bellevue and Fremont.

CONNECTING DIRECTLY.

At Toledo with trains of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Bailroed for Chicago and way stations, and through Chicago and Rock Louis.

At Bellevue with trains of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Bailroed for Chicago and way stations, and through Chicago and Rock Louis.

At Bellevue with trains of Mad River and Lake Eric Ruiroad for

claind Railroad and steamers on Timoos River, forming a fine of Soula.

All Bellevue with trune of Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad for Sandauky Ciry Springheid, Dayton, Cincinnati Lodianapulia, &c., at Monrecville with trains of Manefield and Sandauky Railroad for Sandauky, Shelly Janction, Columbus Zanesville, Neware, &c. at Grafton with trains of Cieveland, Columbus and Gincinnati Rail-Bad for Columbus, Cincinnati Railway stations.

At Cleveland with trains of Lake Shore Railroad for New York and Souton, via Sudialo and Albany, and his New Fortherite, with Souton, via Sudialo and Albany, and his New Fritcherite, Polladelphia, Battimore and Washington Ciry.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Supt.

FOR ALBANY—FARE \$1—The new and elegant

OR ALBANY PARL To the same pier foot Robinson-et attenuer RRANCIS SKIDDY, will leave pier foot Robinson-et albany every AUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A Returning, leaves Albany every MONDAY. WEDNESDAY ROBINSON AND A REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE STATE AND A REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE ST

A REPORT of Two Hundred Interesting Cases, treated with Water, by EDWARD FELLERER, M.D. Roet dent Physician of the Orange Mountain Water Gare Institution who furnished (without charge) to say applicant inclosing in a post-good order, one U.S. letter stamp. Address C. C. SELLERS & BROTHER South Orange, New-Jorsey, Visitors to the above-named institution take the Moura and Emer. Railway, foot of Courtands-st., at 5] A.M. or 4 and 6 P.M.

DE CHARLES MUNDE'S WATER CURE ES.

NEW YORK CITY WATER-CURE, No. 184 12th-the st., corner of University-place. The heat accommodations for Pa-tients desiring treatment. Boarders received by the day or week. O. H. WELL-PROFON, M. D.

BEARDLESS BOYS and HAIRLESS OLD MEN, D. If you've any serse, listen to more MANGLESS OLD MEN, Whishess or Abstractes to store strong and thick to alk weeks, without injury to the skin. Now, if your prejudice will let you, 'try my 'try

CHRONIC DISEASES.—The most inveterate always releved, and cenerally cured, by a method of treatment founded upon true physiological and pathological principles, and the physiological enterpies, and the physiological principles, and the physiological principles, and the physiological principles. A M and 3P M.

Pictures A. M. and F. M.

PEAFNESS CURKD.—The following is taken from specify Weekly:—Dethies We indersund that the success which has followed the use of Scarpe's Acoustic Oil to cases of deafness, has been astimishing, thousands of persons having been cared whose care we're common depugless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, the entry, we believe, the only article be flowed by the Country of the Country, the country of the sale, they can have undenlyted evidence of its great worth.
OR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS you can be cured of

Diarrhea, Dyseatery Cholers, Sea-sichuses, and all looseness of the townia. Reference to flers D. Starts, J. Carth, J. Straves and R. Wester, A. M., F. P. Atweit, M. D., of Troy Conference, L. Crandell, of Houseith. Teatimounds can be seen by calling at No. 003 fluidsonest, New-York, where the proprietor render. For sale by drugglats and strekespeis throughout the States and Canada.

GREAT TRIUMPH of DR. GILBERT.-We call REAT TRIUMPH of DR. GILBERT.—We call steading to the letter in our advertising columns from Dr. GILBERT.

When the control of the letter in our advertising columns from Dr. GILBERT.

Decing's professions reputation published hat spring in The Belfa, in which all using was used to the Decine a prefered cut of the very Tecker, the resulty of which was denied. This was about the only serious defineatisation over made against the Dector. We are happy to smeanned that the Bretor has framphed most signally over the color may, that he has been his commiss. Vorse, foot and dragoning congering them as completely as he does the terible disease with which he is accusations to wrestle Now, we can some our readers, that for a dead man, a victim of cancer. Gov. Tunker is about the liveliest, taken and bearing trademina we have nost with fee manys a fag. He was it can office yesterday, and showed us the tack of the cancer which Dr. Gullert succeeded in earlier by the trademina one bottom whenever they desire. It of Other has chosen bevere one as the heaver of the successful practition embedding as was placed by others. Br. Gilbert has the advantage ever most of the successful practition embedding examples.

Dr. Giller Reat treats cancers, furnors, wens, and all disease of the first concess.

Dr. Giller Reat treats cancers, furnors, wens, and all disease of the first which the hairs, and will direct exist our cut by others. Dr. Giller thas conceved to Naw-York and entitled permanently, Office No. 4th Broadway.

COURAND'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is positively.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DVE is positively

OURALD's LIQUID HALL by a set was lived or of the continued of the continued exactly and the continued exactly and the continued exactly a state of the continued exactly a state of the continued exactly and the continued of the continued exactly and th the, subject frontier, sallowness chaps, crar's chafes, and all and defaulties. POUDRE SUBTILE upwork har from low foreheads and its an all and the pound of the

HOLLOWAY'S CONTMENT and PILLS-A Radia) Cure or Skin Doesee, Caraneous Ecuptions Ringworthath Humans—The viruse of these complete is to receive the impurity of the based, theretops, to clearest the first tep towar therekun the based effects these manual contents of the first tep towar therekun the based effects these manual contents and the contents of the contents of

Thorse day stores in the United States, and States, an

PROOF POSITIVE and SURE.—We have sold over a 30,000 bonles or Mrs. Wilks.—We have sold over a 30,000 bonles or Mrs. Wilks. JOWS Sookhing Syrup the pain text. We believe it the best and come in the would for Construct Textbing, or for the curre of Discribery and Discriber in Chaldren, whether it arises from Vestbing or any office extract. It give a mixters, whether it arises from Vestbing or any office extract. It give a mixters, whether it arises from Vestbing or any office or the contract and about the School of the Chaldren, Textberries, and the School of the Chaldren, the contract arises and the School of the Chaldren, the contract of the Chaldren, the Chaldren of the Chaldren of

NEW YORK PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE oc. of South 6th and 8th-sta, Williamsburgh, by Dr. HOLMES late examining Physician for the Coroners of New York. CANDS'S SYEUP of HOARHOUND and VEGETA-

SANDS'S SYEUP of HOARHOUND and VEGETAsure remedy for Georgia, Colds and Cosmungilous Soid, wholesale and
retail at the SANDS'S Manmouth Drug Sorn, No. 71 James et.

THOSE PURE WILD CHERRY BITTERS, prepared by GURTIS & PERKINS, positively cure all Jamodice and
Billions companies, purity the blood, and give new life and energy to
the whole system. Price only 371 cents, in pint bottles. Soid by
C. H. Ring, corner of Johnst and Brandsay; Boyd & Pani, No. 4
Continended and W. D. Crumble, No. 318 Bowert, N. 74 Mes. Hays
No. 176 Fulton-et, and No. 166 Atlantic-et., Brooklyn.

Legal Motices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the County of New York, notice is accept from to an persons bering county and New York, notice in accept from the present being county and the Charles of the City of Sec. York merchant for a James 8 Cooper, So 56 East 22d st. in the City of New York, on other the best persons as the five of James 8 Cooper, So 56 East 22d st. in the City of New York, on other the best persons and the Cooper of the Sec. The Cooper of the Party of August 20d st. in the City of New York, on the Cooper of the Cooper of the Party of the Cooper of the

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the

DANIEL C. SPRINGSTEEN sgainst JAMES A. WELANT—Summons for money demand on contract (com. tot ser)—To the above named defendant. You are hereby summoned, and required to asswer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Centry of Rockland at Clarkstown, on the 5th day of July, 1853, and to serie a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Hawsestraw, Rockland County, within twenty days after the arrive of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time clarest, the plantiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-dive dollars, with interest from the scene day of October, one thousand eight morted and first two, besides the costs of this action.—Bated July 5, 1853.

EDWARD PVE. Plaintiff's Attorney, Haverstraw, N.Y. jp14 lawfowTh.

EDWARD PVE. Plaintiff's Atterney, Haverstraw, N.Y. jpid lawfwTh.

SUPREME COURT.— HOWELL HOPPACK an NICHARD B GREENWOOD against AVERILL E. LAWYER. F. and WILLIAM CROSS—To Defendants Sire, You are here by summon of to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of goar seaver on more Dunkins. Charlanque County, New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, and assessed the day of such service; and it the Defendants fast to assesse the complaint as aforesaid the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief remarked in the said complaint And you will take notice, that the compaint is this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Charlangue County, on the 18th day of July, 1850.

A. G. RICE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

## New-York Daily Eribune. LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SECURITY AGAINST P. O. ROBBERIES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: One of the great conveniences of the English
Post-Office consists in the safety with which the most
valuable letters, containing either cash or jewelry, bank
notes or title-deeds, or packages containing any other
description of property which it is desirable to insure. are conveyed to any part of the United Kingdom. description of property which it is desirable to insufer, are conveyed to any part of the United Kingdom. The registration of letters is effected in the simplest possible manner. When a letter is presented to the Post-Office of Reference of the letter is presented to the Post-Office of Reference of Post-Office of Reference of Re

blank form, which when filled up at the end of the jour 1: y stands thus:

"Received of the Postmasser of Liverpool, this 25th day of September, 1823, a letter address of the Liverpool.

End of the Liverpool.

Signed:

Thus receipt is returned to the Postmasser who first received the letter and is filed in his office.

Thus to the trilling sum of slapenes the most valuable documents or cash to any amount can be insured from loss or delay, because if either should occur, it would be at the documents for affect.

thee detected, and the certainty of detection is the bast guarantee for rafety.

Thousands of letters are registered annually in the English Post Offices in this way and the amount of property copy ved in this way is immense. One shifting was too run charged for registration a few years ago, but it has been found that the suppensy rate is the most profitable as it has more than doubted the number of registered letter passing through the Post-Office.

The system of registration applies more noiversally than that of no may orders; the latter can only be obtained in post forms while a latter can be registered in any village where there is a letter receiving house.

New York, Ang. 16, 1831.

DISTRIBUTING PAST OFFICES.

### DISTRIBUTING POST-OFFICES.

To the Editor of The S. Y. Tribune. Sin: In your exposures of the foggism of the Post effice Department, I have been surprised that the system of re-mailing letters at the distributing Post-offices should

have escaped your notice.

By the regulations of the Department, letters going out of the State, instead of being mailed for the place to which they are directed, are mailed to the nearest distributing Postuffice. They are then remailed and sout to be office lediested. By this re-mailing letters are frequent.

the office indicated. By this re-maining letters are responsily re-arded talenty four hours.

Take a case: I reside in Hoboken, New Jersey: I write
t my thend in Yonkers, New York and deposite it in the
Pest-office here at 8 a clock, A. M. It is immediately
matter, not for Yinkers, where I wish it to go, but for New
York city, that being a distribution Post-office. As the
mail caves New York for Yonkers at 9. A. M. there is not
time to have every letter re-mailed before the mail closes. mail eaves New Lorr for Youkers at 7, A. A. there is not time to have every letter re mailed before the nail closes, are I must list over un of the next day. Had my letter been mailed circet from Hoboken to Youkers it would have to acted there in two hours. By re-mailing it in the New-York Post-Ouber, it takes twenty six hours. Of tempora?

### THE MAILS DELAY.

DEATHS BY HEAT-ALCOHOL.

Sin: It would be a gratification to know how many truly temperate persons have lost their lives from the effect of beat during the last week; and I believe that a compilation of all the facts connected with each case of death from sun stroke would give us one of the most potent temperance leasons now before the public. I have emoloyed nany thousands of wo kneen since 1825 in the most arposed and laborious occupations, never farcishing, unter any circumstances, a drop of intorcosing drians, and among them and have never known a case of sudeen prostration from the effects of heat or from the use of cold water; and I know that the plea that Alcohol is necessary in extreme hot weather is the veriest humbing ever propagated. Alcohol softens the brain and under the action of heat, produces deliring and death; and oothing short of the most positive proof will convince me that in nine cases out of teo the deaths from the recent excessive heat were not the effects, die cet or indirect, of Alcohol.

That many who were prostrated were restored by the use of cold applications and brandy, should never be named as a plea for the use of the latter, as it is as true as it is not the timely and proper use of the former would have percented the attack.

The man is blind, muchy blind, who pours Alcohol into his brain and then exposes it to such a sunshine as the heavene gave us last week.

Crystal Palace, N. Y., Tuesday, Jug. 16, 1850.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES. Siz: It would be a gratification to know how many truly

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

Mutilation of the Records in the Office of the Secretary of State—Pardon of Edymoln.

From The Anburn Daily Advertiser, Aug. 18.

On the 15th day of October, 1852, Francis B. Edymoln, a young man, was convicted of burglary in the second degree, at Owego, in the County of Tioga, and was sentenced to confinement at hard larbor in the State Prison at Auborn, for the term of five years.

Governor Seymour recently received through the mail a petition asking for the pardon of Edymoin, and far reasons which were entirely satisfactory to him petition bore the signatures of Mr. Pomercy, Agent, Mr. Tius, Warden; Rev Mr. Warreo, Chap sin, and other officers of the prison. It was accompanied by a letter of Dr. Briggs, Physician to the Prison, urging the pardon of Elymoin, on the ground that he had the "quick consumption, and that he could not long survive in the prison. Tarrows a also a letter from Mesers. Hayden & Letch worth, contractors, in whose shop Edymoin was employed, staing that he had rend-red them valuable service in the improvement of my chinery, and that his conduct had been uniformly good. They proposed to the Governor, in case the Executive of the contractors to re-

ceived by the officers of the prison, and he was daily discharged.

Sometime after his discharge, the Governor was informed that the papers on which he had pardoned Edymon were forged. Officers were employed with the approbation of the Governor, and under the direction of the again of the prison, and at very considerable expense to the State, to rearrest the prisoner. He was arrested on the 6th inst., and recommitted on the 8th to State Prison, without any process or authority of law. In the meantime the Governor ordered the word "caracted" to be endursed on the record of the pards in the Secretary's office.

It was alleged that at the papers presented to the Governor were longeries and forged too by bedymon, and upon this assumption, without any legal proof, he was again thrust into prison and is now in confinement. It is altogether improbable that a convict in close custory should forge a series of papers and transmit them by mail to the Governor without assistance from some of the prison efficers.

But whether the parcon was obtained by fraudulent means or not, and whether by the prisoner or some other prison, the pardon was absolute, complete and noconditional, and the Governor had no more power to order the prisoner again into custody, than he had to commit any other person without trial.

Even where a conditional pardon has been granted and the conclinon be broken, the prisoner can be remanded only on a rule to show cause, and by order of the Court.

To test the power of the Governor to revoke his pardon when unconnitically granted, sun to restore the prisoner to his personal liberty, an application was about being made for a writ of habeas or pus For this purpose, an application was made on the 10th inst to the Secretary of State lor an exemplified copy of the record of Edymon's pardon, the pardon which had been sent to the prisoner to the prisoner to Albany, by the advice of the Attorney General, and with the approbation of the Governor, the State, and it is the only evidence that can be return to Alban

month in the hand of the prisoner, the officers who took preserved it, the Governor, the State Prison officers, and others.

As a justification for this unprecedented mutiation of the record in the Secretary's office, it is now alleged by the State officers, that the pardon which was sent to the prisoner, was for Edymotre and not Edymoin. Be it so—who change at? It was securately spelied when the Governor signed it, or he would have corrected it, for in the order he write the name correctly. It was so when delivered to the prison officers, for upon it they discharged Edymoin. But suppose the name was inaccurately spelied, there was no court as to the identity of the prisoner intended to be pardoned and the crime intended to be torgiven.

What right has an executive officer to alter a record in his office, up a the return of a paper which has been one month out of his possession?

The truth is, the Governor and the officers of the Prison have been placed in an awaward and embart-seing position by the pardon of Edymoin. It was granted by the flower or without sufficient consideration and inquiry, and to be fleves that he has been duped and imposed upon, and in the attempt to correct the error, he has exercised a power which is nowhers conferred upon him.

If it is true that all three forgeries have been committed

in the altempt to correct the effor, he has exercised a poser which is no shere con ferred upon him.

If it is true that all these forgeries have been committed and the correspondence carried on with the Governor, by the pris her, then it shows such a saxiv, or rather such endire want of discipline in the conduct of the Prison, as to require a charge of officers.

The State choises were unwilling to submit fairly the question, whether the Governor has power to revoke an unconduit had parden, though fractionary obtained, and much more reluctant were they to teat the question whether they have a right to assume that a traid has been committed to charge the prisoner with the responsibility, and then in prison him without any legal process or examination.

To embarrass the question with a technical milicuity, the recond in the Secretary's office has been altered to meet the exigency of the case.

exigency of the cas

### THE MANCHESTER SUICIDE.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Daily Mirror, Aug. 15,

From The Manchester (N. H.) Daily Mirrer, Aug 15,

At about 8 o'clock last evening, (sunday, Aug 14,) two
young lacies, operatives in the mid, committed suicide by
crowning, the particulars of which, so far as we have
been shie to gather, are as follows:

One of them was Miss Catharine B. Cotton, of Powoal,
Me., aged 22; the other, Miss Chara C. Cochran, aged 19,
a native of New Boston, but who lately had a home with a
brother at Hopkinton. They roomed together at No 24,
Manchester Corporation, this city and have frequently
expressed a purpose to drown themselves, but their
firence had no apprehension that such was their design. For a two days previous they had talked freely of
so delig, and communicated their intention to a room-male,
but still without creating any siarun. As they left their
be aroung bonne hie in the evening, however, the lady rooming with them tollowed and with great apparant cheerfulness,
to the bridge crossing the upper canal, leading to the Manchester Mulls—stopped tog-ther upon the stone wal of the
canal justabove the bridge, and together leaped into the
water. The act was seen by one or two persons, and the
slain was instantly given, though ten minues escaped
before other was taken out. In that time, the body of
Miss Cotton was recovered—that of Miss Cochran having
the ated down the canal, was not recovered for a me time
after. All efforts to restrectiate them failed, Miss Cochran for some cays previous had been very much depressed
and low spirited.

Their was le proceedings were marked by great coolness

after. All efforts to resuscitate them failed. Miss Cochian for come days pevious had been very much depressed and low sputted.

Their who be proceedings were marked by great coolness and low sputted.

Their who be proceedings were marked by great coolness and deliberation. Both of them left letters to their friends, amount crity their purpose, and giving directions in regard to the settle ment of their affairs and the disp sed of their effects. Miss Cochran, we understand, was to come into possession of several thousand dollars at 21 years of age. Various romors are afford in regard to the cause of this real act. From all we can learn it is to be ascribed in both cases to the grief of disappointed love.

Below we insert the letter of Mass Crohran to her sider at Hopkitton, written just before her untimely decease, and care fully placed in her trunk.

Manuschen, and it for the Mass Crohran to her sider at Hopkitton, written just before her untimely decease, and care fully placed in her trunk.

Manuschen, and it for the side of the side of the search of the side of the s Sur: On the 12th July a letter was deposited in the New York City Post Office directed to Fayetteville, N.Y. It bore the post-mark of July 12, and reached its destination in June ang. Passengers by railroad go from and to the same place in few downs.

On the 12th July a letter was deposited in the Post-Office in New York for De Witt, Occoming Co., N.Y. and reached there on the 3d Angust. Using the days in going over the ground that a travelor would take tracke hours to go.

Both the above places have a daily mail.

East.

Want to be as cheap as possible, and paying my dalors, send it, together with N.Y. In the content in N.Y. In the case of the with N.Y. In the Content in N.Y. In the case of the N.Y. In the Content in N.Y. In the Content in N.Y. In the same that the post-Office in New York for Die Witt, Occoming Co., N.Y. and reached there on the 3d Angust. Using the days in going over the ground that a traveler would take tracke hours to go.

Hoth the above places have a daily mail.

East.

And now, good bye; monre not for me, friends; tell Jesse I would him a to see him sace more before I die, but that cannot be The following was written upon the apposite sheet of the

letter by Miss Cochran, and evidently intended for the ey.

letter by Miss Cochran, and evidently intended for the eyof her lover:

And now Deaner: I must write you a few lines, though en you
receive them, the hand that seemed them will be cold in death. Bo
not think of me with regret, for the better that it should be so.

"One more unfortunate weary of breath,
I forgive all see have injured me, and crave the forgiveness of you,
if I have erred, and I most I have. Be happy and forgetine not. Even
if you ever marry, still twell not be weaked to the life of the own as
and no one would kere you the less for it. I shall I hope, be parted in
Vermont, by the side of my mother. Farwell
Bhe also inclosed in her letter series of poerry, which no
do not expressed her feelings at the time of writing.
The body of Miss Contran was placed on board the cars
this foremoun and conveyed to her friends.

The friends of Miss Cotton have not yet arrived, and her
remains have been deposited in the city tomb. She, also,
left letters, which we are not now at liberty to publish, but
shall do so as soon as we are enabled to obtain them.

### LAKE SUPERIOR.

[From The Lake Saperior Journal, Aug. 2.]

The arrivals per Sam Ward on Friday bring further and cheering intelligence of the mineral wealth developed on the South Shore of the Lake. We are tool that a recent discovery has been made at Marquette, of a deposit of from ore only two miles and a half from the Lake, which is represented to be extensive and valuable. We observed in the bands of a passenger a specimen of refined from manufactured from this ore, which was obviously of a good quality. Probably other discoveries of a like character will be made in the same neighborhood, and thus the astonishing res mores of Lake superior in trou will be in no small degree enlarged.

At no previous season have there been exhibited, in the Copper Region, anything like the activity and enterprise which characterize the present period. We are guad to learn that many of the companies have entered upon a thorough exploration of their properties and are in some instances rewarded by discoveries of the first importance. The Promix Mining Company have went and their location, which is large and promising. The North West Mining Company have been equally incky in finding a vein of the same character about three quarters of a mile East of their present works, on which they will probably commence mining the present fail. They have a considerable interestal in the field, and if their large estats does not display other veins of like character we shall be disappointed. We think this company is now on the right track to which they should steadily adhere, until their property is raised to the position \* which it must occupy in points estimation. Owning more noneral land than any other company on the they should steadily adhere, until their property is raised to the position which it must occupy in public estimation. Owing more mineral land than any other company on the take, and situated in the very heart of the copper producing region, it requires nothing but development to make it all which its proprietors could desire.

The idea that thorough \*xpioration should preced mining to being generally recognized. This, if a ned on from the begin min, we use have asved hundreds of thousands of collars, and would have rendered many enterprises successful which have attherto proved abortive.

But by for the most important of our intelligence is from

the begin bing, which are averaged many enterprises shoceastral which have nather to proved abortive.

But by far the most important of our intelligence is from Portage Lake. The copper interests there are making rapid pregress, and are attracting much attraction. About one year ago the Lele Royal. Misong Company franchined from the Island | commenced mening on a quarter section about | of a mile south of the lake, and have been moust lly successful. There are on the location three vetas of great magnitude, appropriately called the East the Middle and the West Sheldon veins, as they were discovered by R. Sheldon. Eq., one of the most successful explorers on the lake. These veins run with the formattion, and dip to the northwest about one foot in a fathour. No. 1 shaft at the southwest is down about 45 feet. No. 2 to the 10 fathour level, and about 50 feet toward the 20. No. 3 as down to the 10, and No. 4 has just been commenced. No. 2 and 3 lave been connected at the 10, and crifting has been done suther to 2, and north of No. 3, on as to make in all 350 feet of drifting. The vein at the 10 fathour in No. 2 shaft, is not less than 12 feet wide, and is No. 3, at the same level, if feet. The surface show at No. 4 would seem to indicate that it is consider only wider at that point.

The Company have had lattic dead work to do, or, in other wide, they have sinck and diven wholly on the vein, and have taken out a large amount of copper in their wide, they have sinck and diven wholly on the vein, and have taken out a large amount of copper in the results of barrel work from twenty to thirty tune of expert, and in this respect get ahead of any new mine which has for a long time them opened on Lake Superior, the Company have already mode arrangements to put applied to the point of the company have already meter the setting thous now which has four long time them opened on Lake Superior, the Company have already meter the setting thous now

It is Company have already mode arrangements to put up already size stanp works during the next season and then the public will soon learn whether the actionations now incoded are to be realized.

The success of the Isle Regale Company has given a great imprinct omining enterprise on Fockage Islae. The Fortige Lake Company are mining on the quarter section immediately terrhot the Isle Royale, and have taken hold of both the Mindle and East Sheldon veins, and are end or may of the year of the Islae Royale. The lands of other Companies, sinated to the north east, on both sides of the Lake, not on the course of the Isle Royale veins, are being explored. The veins have seen found, and nathing will be commenced there at an early day. In short, we now look at Portage Lake as teing one of the most interesting and important points of the mineral range.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SOUTH BRADFORD, Vt. Aug. 2, 1833.

The bay field is a becausing place for medication. The labor on mewing, raking, or spreading the grass requires but little thought, and the mind is left to wander whither t chooses. As I was in the field last week, trying my land at a kind of labor to which I have been unused for he past six years, recollections of the past came crowding thick upon me, and memories of the ambitious hopes I once cherished in that same field, made my heart beat carefully and my check flush more deeply than gloved la-I once cherished in that same field, made my heart beat quicker and my check flush more deeply than glored la-tor could. Behind me were the deep shades of the pine grove in whose friendly gloom I have so often wandered, in years that are past; before me was the Connecticut, flowing gently along between the rich green meadows that spread out upon either side, while from it there was rising a vapor that reposed in the valley of the river, like a veil to skield its bosom from the burning rays of the

To reach this place I have crossed Northern Vermont in a diagonal direction, passing through two of the finest valleys in the State. Last Wednesday I left the neat little village of Franklin, within two miles of the Canada line, and about twelve of Lake Champlain, for St. Alban's by private conveyance—the stage not running to connect hine, and about tweive of Lake Champian, for St. Alban's by private conveyance—the stage not running to connect with the first train. Franklin is quite a thriving place. Being so near the line, it has for many years been the center of quite an extensive trade with the Canadians who come this side of the line to purchase groceries, and some kinds of English goods which can be obtained much cheaper than at home, even if they pay the duties. much cheaper than at home, even if they pay the duties, which they are not always particular to do. But the merchants in Canada, along the border, are beginning to awaken to their interest. They now purchase many of their goods in Boston and New-York, and they find that they can do well even to pay duties. This, of course, lessens the trade of Vermont merchants; still, it will not ruin their Canada trade. The largest building in Franklin is in the course of erection this summer by one of the merchants there, who depends mainly upon Canada for his business. What has added considerably to the prosperity of the village, is the erection of an Academy there. It has been built about three years, and to est taking the precedence of the other schools in Academy there. It has been built about three and is fast taking the precedence of the other sch

the County.

When within about five miles of St. Albans, we came when within about five mines of St. Alouns, we came upon the piank road that extends from that village to Sheldon, and which will soon be carried out to Richford, a town near the line. The ride upon that was an agreea-ble variety, after being jolted over the unrepaired roads of Highgate. We passed through the village of East Highgate, six unites from Franklin, situated on some tails in the Missisquoi River. Besides a saw and grist-mill, there are also establishments for the manufacture of scythes and windowsash. The village is small, with e store, a grocery and tavern, but no enurch.

St. Albans Village is situated about three miles from St. Albans Village is situated about three miles from the lake, or rather from the bay. On the shore there is another village called St. Albans Bay, to distinguish it from the principal one. The Vermost and Canedo Rail-read passes through St. Albans, and the depot is just west of the village, almost within its bounds. St. Al-bans has suffered much from fires, but the burned build-ings are fast being replaced by fine brick blocks, that, when finished, will add much to the beauty and neatness of the above.

of the place.
At about I o'clock we took our seats in the lightning At about 1 o clock we took of the train, as it is called, although it belied its name for that day being due at five minutes before 12. We harried on to Essex Junction, now called Pamville, making but one stop on the way. At the Junction we were detained about six minutes, notwith tanning some enterprising dealer in pie and cheese has a shingle out to the effect that cars stop ten minutes for refreshments. In less time than I can write it, we were again under full head-way. The train made but one full stop before reaching Montpelier, although it was obliged to slacken speed

Montpelier, although it was obliged to slacken speed several times on account of the damage done by heavy rain the Monday night before.

The ride up Wincoshi Kiver Valley in the cars, gives but a slight chance to enjoy the beauties of the scenery, although with a little perseverance one can occasionally catch a glumpse of the picturesque form of Camel's Hump. By the way, that is often written Camel's Rump. Now, if I have any idea of what part of the animal is designated by the Rump, that is not the true name of the mountain: I have studied it in its various phases for two years from the lake shore, and ought to be able to have years from the lake shore, and ought to be able to have an epinion upon the matter—more than all, Hump is altegether a more decent, I was going to say poetical, name—but there is nothing remarkably attractive in We reached the capital of the State a little past two

We reached the capital of the State a little past two. Generally they send down a coach to the Junction—the distance being but a mile—for passengers, and the anniber that stop from the express train being quite limited; but that day we rode to the depot in a car, and then had the privilege of going to the hotel on foot, an arrangement which all imprejudiced persons will see at once must be conducted to the health, if not to the tempers, of travelers. The Pavillen as a building, without design

or architectural beauty, and as little like the true idea of a pavillion, as the Tombe in New York, is called—was filled with stockholders of the Central Read, that being the day for the annual railroad meeting. So, people of as little consequence as myself and wife, must be content with a ledging in the attic or find another hotel. We went to the Union, as the stage in which we wished to go out in in the morning put up there.

In the interval between our arrival and supper, I walked about the village, but found nothing of interest except the State Honse, and that is made almost insignificant by its proximity to the rugged hill in its rear; though another reason for its apparent diminutiveness is its exquisite symmetry. I could find nothing particularly to admire, but there was certainly nothing to find fault with in its outward form: I did not enter, having been through

quisite symmetry. I could find nothing particularly to admire, but there was certainly nothing to find fault with in its outward form; I did not enter, having been through its interior some years since.

The evening we passed pieasantly with an old friend. We had the pleasure of seeing one of Badger's crayonings. He went from Monspelier and is now in Philadelphia, and fast coming into public favor.

At five o clock the next morning we took the stage for Bradford. We found a few extra thick garmen some uncomfortably warm. The first six miles we were the only passengers, and we enjoyed the refreshing morning six with a keener zest from the presence of the fag, that always lingers about the streams of Vermont, as it looks to leave such beautiful scenes. Whether it is possible for the most skilful artists to portray all the varying scenes of nature, is a question I cannot answer, but containly in my limited experience I have never seen anything to compare with the meadows of the stream between Montpelier and Barre, as there we caught the first gleam of the sun's rays as they shot through openings in the log, at one time lighting up a solitary eim or maple, at another a broad expanse of meadow, green with the waving grass or yellow with the ripening grain, or bringing into hold relief a hill top, whose base hidden to the sea of vapor gave it the appearance of a pyramid resting upon a cloud.

At Barre we changed the mail and took in another.

sea of vapor gave it the appearance of a pyramid resting upona cloud.

At Barre we changed the mail and took in another passenger. Going through the village we passed Twing's Foundry and the new Academy, a very pretty building exteriorly. We had been rising pretty rapidly ever since leaving Montpelier, but above the Barre the ground rose very fast. The horses were obliged to walk most of the distance to the summit. At Orange, about six miles from Barre we took breakfast, changed the mail and horses and went on up the biil. North of the village rises one of the only two granite formations in the State The highest portion is called Knox's Mountain. Some years ago I had the pleasure of going to the top of it. West of us the panorama, spread out at our feet, was bothled by the fantastic forms of the Green Mountains, Mansfield and Camel's Hump. Upon the East was the Connecticut Valley and beyond that the New Hampshire hills

After a ride of about two mice from Oswegowe reached the hight of land—the water shed, from one side of which the water flows into Lake Champlain, from the other into the Connecticut. In a notch about a mile north of the one through which we crossed, is a swamp from which there spring two brooks, one running to the East, the other to the West. There is no road through Foster's Notch, as it is called although it is some seventy feet lower than the one through which the road does pass. I have reason to know something of the lay of the land on that ridge, having formed one of a party of surveyon that ridge, having formed one of a party of sarvey, ors that went across from the Connecticut to the Barre, in 1843, to test the practicability of a Railroad secoss. Ibelieve there never has been a report made of that survey. That is of little consequence as the land falls at the rate of two hundred feet to the mile for some dis-

land, we came to the village of West Topsham, where we changed the mail again. Coming down we followed a branch of Wait's River, and before reaching Topsham,

Seven miles from Bradford, we went a little out of our way to visit the quiet little village of East Corinth, although its peacefulness has been somewhat disturbed of late by a jangle, the Democrats have got into about the Post-Office; the majority, some seventy odd out of eighty, wishing one candidate, the rest another. But the minerity having in their ranks one strong man, carried the day, or at least, their leader applied for and obtained the office, and then made the hated candidate his deputy. The disappointed men refuse to mail letters there miles below. At Bradford Centre, in a building formerly used for a factory, they are carrying on the business of making ox-yokes to quite an extent, having already a contract for a thousand. Below that village the descent was not so rapid as it had been and we rolled along by the banks of the river at a good resulting under its load of sparkling rain drops. We soon came in sight of the New-Hampshire hills and the well known form of Mooschillock told us that we were near borne.

# THE SHORES OF NANTUCKET .... No. I.

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

NANTUCKET, Tuesday, August 2, 1828,
After spending a few weeks of the hot weather on the
Comment, there is a deligntful sense of the cool breezes
of the sea in returning to our island home. Situated
about fity miles from the main land, and from twenty to
thirty miles from Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod, destitute of forests and high bills, the cool winds of the
occan sweep over us in whatever direction they blow, and
the changes of temperature between the night and the
day occasion a sea and land breeze, so that we never experience that sultry stillness of the air, which is so on-

perience that sultry stillness of the air, which is so op-pressive in many places, during the heat of summer. The people of Nantucket are so far separated from the Continent, and have been left so entirely unprotected by the United States Government, in times of war, that there is less intense national feeling here than in other parts of the country. I do not mean that they are not proud of their country, and satisfied with its institutions—always excepting the "peculiar institution"—but they do not possess that Native American feeling which would exclude other nations from their benefit. They have, however, a streng attachment to the island of their birth, and with all its disadvantages as a place of commerce, or of residence, they cling to it with the most ardent home-feeling. In a volume of poetry from native authors of of residence, they cling to it with the most ardent homefeeting. In a volume of poetry from native authors of
this island, recently published, entitled "Sea Weeds from
the Shores of Nantucket," this sentiment is strongly expressed by one who had spent a part of his life on distant seas, in the following stanzas, which are part of a
poem by Henry Glover, now deceased, and are a fair
specifican of our home literature:

"Though long! have rouned d'er the fethomless occan,
And for from the had of the brave and the free,
Yet still does my heart feel its findest survion,
When thinking of home in that like of the sea.

There the sons are all nardy, undaunted and daring,
And have in a contest where heroes would quali
And still his their pride when dark dangers are star
To meet the blue waters and battle the whale.

"To Heaven will I breathe this my first aspiration, Where'ere'er the waters my wanderings may be Let my suttering limbs find their last habitation. Their long realing-place in that lake of the sea." The inhabitants of this island, from its first settle-The inhabitants of this island, from its first settlement, have been remarkable for native energy of character, self-reliance, industry, courage and independence. The original settlers were of an excellent stock, and were driven here, from the town of Salisbury, for exercising the virtue of hospitality to the persecuted Quakers. Their descendants have engaged in the whale fishing now for nearly two hundred years, displaying their courage in pursuing the whale into remote and distant sceans, through unexplored seas, and returning with the troubles of their valor.

eceans, through unexplored seas, and returning with the trophes of their valor.

Until within twenty or tweaty-five years their means of communication with the Continent have been limited to sailing vessels, and many an inhabitant has lived and died bere who never was on the main land. There are persons now living here who have never been off the issaid in their lives, and will probably go down to their graves on this barren spot in the ocean, where scarcely a tree grows, and whose extent is about thirteen miles long and four miles wide. Under these conditions the people have preserved many of their ancient characteristics, their freedom of social intercourse their plain. istics, their freedom of social intercourse their plain-ness of speech and their independence of thought and

Nantucket has been celebrated for the high character Nantucket has been celebrated for the high character and general capability of its seamen, trained as they have been in the school of bardship, inheriving high and hoble qualities from their ancestry, and following the most perileus and daring enterprises of the sea. There is probably no other community in New-England, so large a portion of which has emigrated to California, where they have become equally distinguished for their capability and energy of character.

Among those who have risen to stations of wealth and importance there, are the well-known firm of Palmer,

Among those who have risen to stations of wealth and importance there, are the well-known firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., George W. Wright, Frederick Sanford and Charles Wood. There are also the Mesers Fishers and Josiah Sturgis, enterprising and successful men; and more recently. Dr. Charles F. Winslow, a man of education, and great medical shill, who stands very high in his profession, by which he has already accumulated a handsome fortune, has gone out to San Francisco to practice his profession there. These are all natives of this island, to the cook of the profession there are exouch more form. his profession there. These are all natives of this island, besides whom there are enough more from this place to form a colony there. It is not surprising, of course, that Nantucket should feel the loss of so enterprising a portion of its population.
One reason of the large emigration is that the while-

fishers of late years has offered so uncertain a means of procuring wealth—the voyages being necessarily much longer, extending to four and five years, and requiring

greater capital, so that a smaller number of persons than formerly are willing to invest in it—thereby causing many of our enterprising men of moderate means, who have not been able to find employment here for their energies, to emigrate to California and elsewhere. There has been nothing here to attract investments of capital from abread, and New-Bedford has aprung up, a powerful rival, and almost monopolizes the trade in oil, owing to her greater natural advantages and nearness to New-York and Boston, while Nantuckot, with a bar across her harbor, that prevents the entrance of loaded ships, and without facilities of communication with the continent, remains stationary, and is even diminishing in enterprise, business and population.

An effort has lately been made to arrest this course of things, by subscribing largely in the stock of the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, in order to secure its terminus at hyannis, only twenty six miles distant, and thereby secure a daily communication with the continent, which will increase the facilities of travel and business. It is expected this route will be established in the course of another year, which will save half the distance of our water communication by the present tedious route to New-Bedford.

The women of Nantucket are as remarkable for their energy of character self reliance, and independence, an the men, combining with these qualities the gentler affec-

water communication by the present tedious route to New-Bedford.

The women of Nantucket are as remarkable for their energy of character self-reliance, and independence, as the men, combining with these qualities the gentler affections and graces of true womanhood. These characteristics are developed by necessities of their situation as the heads of families, having the sole care and management of them during the long wyagos of sheir husbands at sea. They are thus obliged to attend to the moral and intellectual training of their children; and as there is a great preponderance of numbers on the part of the female population, they enjoy great freedom and independence; share equally, and more than equally, the advantages of the schools, churches, public libraries, and lectures, and are, on the average, superior to the men in intellectual culture. Nantacket is celebrated for its literary clubs, and its reading and social improvement societies, in which women bear much the larger part. Atthe Lyceum, they have appeared as lecturers and talented women from abroad are as freely invited to visit the island in the capacity of public lecturers as men. In the Unitarian Church, several of them have been invited to the pulpit, and have discoursed upon religion and philanthropy to the entire satisfaction of the intelligent congregation that worship there.

In the early history of the island there were noted women who acted an important part in its public affairs and there are some now living who are capable of filling any sistion in buman society or Government with distinguished ability. Of these, Lucretia Mott, the elequent Quaker preacher, and Maria Mitchell, the Astronomer, are already known to fame, the latter being still a resident of ber native island. Do not these facis farnish a strong argument in favor of the movement for the right of women to a larger sphere of activity, to equal education, and the right to a voice in the Government under which they live! Is it said that such an extension of their privileges will re

beauty, though this is less esteemed among them than in many places where it is about the only charm of their sex.

And here I must mention an interesting fact, which will go far to show what will be the voice of woman on the great question of an equality of rights with men, when they have become emaneipated from the thraldom of custom and public opinion. From this community, which I have thus described, a larger petition was sent to the Constitutional Convention of this State, asking that the right of suffrage might be extended to women than from any other town in the Commonwealth; and this petition was extensively signed by both sexes. And so I may mention that also, that there is a larger subscription list here to The Una, edited by Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, of Providence, and devoted to this movement, than in any other town in the United States.

But I must close this letter. In another which I shall forward in a week or ten days, I will give a further sketch of Nantucket as it is; of the Quaker influences which have contributed to the formation of the character of its inhabitants, and the independence of its female population; of its schools, in which both sexes enjoy equal advantages, including the High School: of the Teachers' Institute, just commencing its sessions, under the direction of the Secretary of the Residence of the Character of the people. Having completed a brief sketch of Nantucket as it is, I shall in two or three succeeding letters carry the reader back to its early history; mention some instructive incidents, and give some account of the rise and progress of the whale fishery.

In the mean time, let me say to those of your City

early history; mention some instructive incidents, and give some account of the rise and progress of the whale fishery.

In the mean time, let me say to those of your City readers, who are in search of a cool retreat during the hot weather of August and September, come to Nantucket and bare your foreheads to the cool sea breeze; ride to the pretty village of Sciasconset, on the eastern shore; make the acquaintance of our inhabitants; go with them to catch the shark, or to take the blue fish; bathe in the surf; and having spent a week or a fortnight here, you will return to your city occupations and homes with renewed vigor, and a pleasant remembrance of the island and shores of Nantucket. You will find here good betels and boarding houses, and ample means of refreshment and recreation. The best route from New-York is via Fall River or Stooington, to New-Bedford, and thence to Nantucket, passing the beautiful islands, Naushon and Martha's Vineyard, on the way.

Cosnorourras.

The following are some of the beauties of the Pecul

Institution, described by a friendly hand:

Conventions of planters, met to consider prepositions for "regulating the Cotton mark." annually contest that if the price of this staple should be very greatly reduced by its extended culture in other parts of the world, or by any came greatly diminishing its consumption, every proprietor at the South would be ruined. If this bumiliating state of things, extending over so large a region, and yet so distinctly defined by the distinctal lines that separate the Slave from the Free States, is not caused by the unfortunate system of isbor which distinguishes the former, I know not what it can be attributed to.

That such is the effect of slavery, is the opinion of every foreigner or Northern man, of respectable powers of observation and importial judgment, who has resided long at the Scuth, that I have met. An eminent merchantor News-York, who has long had intimate commercial and friendly relations with all parts of the South, and who has spenis weeks on some of the best plantations, is rely expressed his conviction of this to me, in the stringest manner. I know a gentleman in Georgia, a staveholder himself, and a man of great and increasing wealth, who is so well convinced of the faliacious basis of all Southern schemes of improvement, that he invests his capital smotily in Northern securities, and who is educating his children at the North, especially to free them from the influence of Slavery; and has expressed to them his wish that twy should determine never to own a slave I have heard of more than one wealthy Georgian who baseent his sout to spend several years in some Northern manufacturing establishment, that he meght acquire Northern habits of industry, self-discipline, and quiet energy.

The habitual misapplication and waste of labor on many of the rice plantations, is non-evenity great. Owing to the proverbual stup day and do ged prejudies of the negro, (but peculiar to him only as he is more carefully poisoned with great energy with the law of the shade of the

Considering this perfect agriculture, making such bulliant use of the land we possess, cannot we annex one thousand nillion scree more ?

nillion scree more?

SERVED HIM RIGHT—SHOCKING AFFAIR—Last night, a last, the wife of a brocker of this city on returning from a party, where she had spant the evening to her home, in the Third Ward, found that her sheeping apartments had been invaded by a stranger, who had taken possession of her bed, and who commenced a very naprovoked and wanten atta-k upon her. Having no weapons of defense near her, she reized a bucket of scalding water and cashed it upon him, completely saturating him from head to foet. Finding that he had nessares his game, he than endeavored to escape, but the effects of his bath were too severe, and he am exally captured. His sufferings are said to be intolerable, the flesh in many pisces peoling from his bedy. There are no hopes of his recovery. So unprovoked an attack, at so early an hour in the evening, upon a very quiet and respectable landly, a something new in our criminal calendar. He is a stranger in the neighborhood, though we understand he has given his name as B. Bugg and says that his na live place is Louisville, My. It is not known how he entered there during the day and remained secreted until highs. At the request of two lady, from motives of delicacy, we suppress the name of the ramily. If such vibians always measured such a reconstitution, we should hear less of mistural measured such a reconstitution.